

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BUREAU**

TIM L JACKSON
Claimant

APPEAL 21A-DUA-01142-S1-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

OC: 06/07/20
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code § 96.6(2) - Timeliness of Appeal
PL 116-136 Section 2102 – Pandemic Unemployment Assistance
20 CFR 625 – Disaster Unemployment Assistance

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

Tim Jackson (claimant/appellant) filed an appeal from the Iowa Workforce Development decision dated February 13, 2021, reference 01, that determined claimant was not eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). After a hearing notice was mailed to the claimant's last-known address of record, a telephone hearing was held on April 10, 2021. The claimant participated personally.

Exhibit D-1 was received into evidence. The claimant offered and Exhibits A, B, C, and D were received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the administrative file.

ISSUE:

The issue is whether the appeal was filed in a timely manner and, if so, whether the claimant is eligible Pandemic Unemployment Assistance.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The administrative law judge, having heard the testimony and considered all of the evidence in the record, finds that: The claimant owned numerous businesses. Some were lucrative and some were not. Under Jackson Rentals he owned and rented out three homes. This business never closed. He owned Boaz Land Company that collected logs and sold timber. This business did not close.

The claimant owned Jackson Builders and Supply. The business owned an apartment building with two units and a construction company. The claimant tried to sell chestnut trees, walnut, and berries on his farm. He tried to sell someone's equipment for them online. He last worked for the business as an employee in October 2020. There was no other work for him after October 2020, because he completed work assigned to him on his mother's home. The claimant retired or semi-retired from the businesses.

He quarantined in April 2020, and July 2020, due to fear of COVID-19. His doctor did not tell him to stop working. On February 2, 2021, the claimant tested positive for COVID-19 and quarantined from February 1, 2021, to February 15, 2021.

The claimant's base period was from the first quarter of 2019, through fourth quarter of 2019. He had no wages in his base period. The claimant is not monetarily eligible for regular compensation or extended benefits under state or federal law or Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC).

The claimant filed the application for PUA on February 13, 2021, and provided self-certification that he was otherwise able to work and available for work but was unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work because "My place of employment is closed as a direct result of the COVID-19 public health emergency".

The claimant went on to explain, "Businesses did not close but have resulted in reduced hours and/or no sales. Not able to do interior repairs, buying and selling of equipment, selling of nursery trees, lumber, plants because of social distancing and closed markets". He certified that telework was not available even though he did use the computer to sell items.

A disqualification decision was mailed to the claimant's last known address of record on February 13, 2021. The claimant does not know when he received the decision because he collects his mail only when his mailbox is full. He probably received the decision within ten days. The decision contained a warning that an appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeals Section by February 23, 2021. The appeal was filed on February 26, 2021, which is after the date noticed on the disqualification decision.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.6(2) provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsections 10 and 11, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after notification was mailed to the claimant's last known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied in accordance with the decision. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter

taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

The ten calendar days for appeal begins running on the mailing date. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. *Gaskins v. Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev.*, 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); *Johnson v. Board of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

The record in this case shows that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott*, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). The question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973). The record shows that the appellant did have a reasonable opportunity to file a timely appeal if he had collected his mail when it was delivered. A claimant cannot fail to collect his mail and then expect extra time for filing an appeal.

The administrative law judge concludes that failure to file a timely appeal within the time prescribed by the Iowa Employment Security Law was not due to any Agency error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service pursuant to 871 IAC 24.35(2). The administrative law judge further concludes that the appeal was not timely filed pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.6(2), and the administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to make a determination with respect to the nature of the appeal. See *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

For the reasons set forth below, the claimant is not eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA).

The CARES Act was established to provide PUA benefits to qualified individuals who were not eligible for regular compensation or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation. PL 116-136 Section 2102(a), (b), (c), (d), and (h) provide as follows:

SEC. 2102. PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS. — In this section:

(3) COVERED INDIVIDUAL. — The term “covered individual”—

(A) means an individual who—

(i) is not eligible for regular compensation or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107, including an individual who has exhausted all rights to regular unemployment

or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107; and

(ii) provides self-certification that the individual— (I) is otherwise able to work and available for work within the meaning of applicable State law, except the individual is unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work because—

(aa) the individual has been diagnosed with COVID–19 or is experiencing symptoms of COVID–19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;

(bb) a member of the individual's household has been diagnosed with COVID–19;

(cc) the individual is providing care for a family member or a member of the individual's household who has been diagnosed with COVID–19;

(dd) a child or other person in the household for which the individual has primary caregiving responsibility is unable to attend school or another facility that is closed as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency and such school or facility care is required for the individual to work;

(ee) the individual is unable to reach the place of employment because of a quarantine imposed as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency;

(ff) the individual is unable to reach the place of employment because the individual has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID–19;

(gg) the individual was scheduled to commence employment and does not have a job or is unable to reach the job as a direct result of the COVID–19 public health emergency;

(hh) the individual has become the breadwinner or major support for a household because the head of the household has died as a direct result of COVID–19;

(ii) the individual has to quit his or her job as a direct result of COVID–19;

(jj) the individual's place of employment is closed as a direct result of the COVID– 19 public health emergency; or

(kk) the individual meets any additional criteria established by the Secretary for unemployment assistance under this section; or

(II) is self-employed, is seeking part-time employment, does not have sufficient work history, or otherwise would not qualify for regular unemployment or extended benefits under State or Federal law or pandemic emergency unemployment compensation under section 2107 and meets the requirements of subclause (I); and

(B) does not include—

(i) an individual who has the ability to telework with pay; or

(ii) an individual who is receiving paid sick leave or other paid leave benefits, regardless of whether the individual meets a qualification described in items (aa) through (kk) of subparagraph (A)(i)(I).

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AS A RESULT OF COVID– 19. —

Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide to any covered individual unemployment benefit assistance while such individual is unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work for the weeks of such unemployment with respect to which the individual is not entitled to any other unemployment compensation (as that term is defined in section 85(b) of title 26, United States Code) or waiting period credit.

(c) APPLICABILITY. —

(1) IN GENERAL. — Except as provided in paragraph (2), the assistance authorized under subsection (b) shall be available to a covered individual — (A) for weeks of unemployment, partial unemployment, or inability to work caused by COVID–19— (i) beginning on or after January 27, 2020; and (ii) ending on or before December 31, 2020; and (B) subject to subparagraph (A)(ii), as long as the covered individual's unemployment, partial unemployment, or inability to work caused by COVID–19 continues.

(2) LIMITATION ON DURATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The total number of weeks for which a covered individual may receive assistance under this section shall not exceed 39 weeks and such total shall include any week for which the covered individual received regular compensation or extended benefits under any Federal or State law, except that if after the date of enactment of this Act, the duration of extended benefits is extended, the 39-week period described in this paragraph shall be extended by the number of weeks that is equal to the number of weeks by which the extended benefits were extended.

(d) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE. —

(1) IN GENERAL. — The assistance authorized under subsection (b) for a week of unemployment, partial unemployment, or inability to work shall be— (A)(i) the weekly benefit amount authorized under the unemployment compensation law of the State where the covered individual was employed, except that the amount may not be less than the minimum weekly benefit amount described in section 625.6 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto; and (ii) the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation under section 2104; and (B) in the case of an increase of the weekly benefit amount after the date of enactment of this Act, increased in an amount equal to such increase.

(2) CALCULATIONS OF AMOUNTS FOR CERTAIN COVERED INDIVIDUALS. — In the case of a covered individual who is self-employed, who lives in a territory described in subsection (c) or (d) of section 625.6 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, or who would not otherwise qualify for unemployment compensation under State law, the assistance authorized under subsection (b) for a week of unemployment *shall be calculated in accordance with section 625.6 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations*, or any successor thereto, and shall be increased by the amount of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation under section 2104.

(emphasis added).

(h) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. —

Except as otherwise provided in this section or to the extent there is a conflict between this section and section 625 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, such section 625 shall apply to this section as if— (1) the term “COVID–19 public health emergency” were substituted for the term “major disaster” each place it appears in such section 625; and (2) the term “pandemic” were substituted for the term “disaster” each place it appears in such section 625.

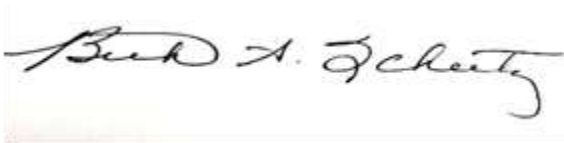
In this case, the claimant is not monetarily eligible for unemployment insurance benefits funded by the State of Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code § 96.4(4)a. This is due to a lack of being paid sufficient wages in insured work during the base period. The claimant therefore meets the requirements of PL 116-136 Section 2102(a)(3)(A)(i); however, **does not** meet the requirements of PL 116-136 Section 2102(a)(3)(A)(ii) to qualify as a “covered individual” under the CARES Act.

PL 116-136 Section 2102(a)(3)(A)(ii)(I) establishes that the claimant must provide self-certification that he is otherwise able to work and available for work within the meaning of applicable State law, except that he is unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work **because of one of the enumerated reasons listed in (aa) through (II)**. In this case, the claimant is not unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work because the COVID-19 public health emergency reasons listed in (aa) through (II). His lack of work was due to the fact that he was laid off for lack of work. There was no other work after he completed his project. He also admitted that he had retired. He certified that his business had closed and this was not the case. All of his businesses were open.

The administrative law judge has reviewed the facts and applicable laws carefully and concluded the claimant is not a covered individual pursuant to PL 116-136 Section 2102 a(3)(A)(ii) as he is not unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work because of one of the enumerated reasons listed in (aa) through (II). His unemployment is not a direct result of the COVID 19 public health emergency. Pandemic Unemployment Assistance benefits are denied.

DECISION:

The Iowa Workforce Development decision dated February 13, 2021, reference 01, that determined claimant was not eligible for federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) is affirmed. The appeal in this case was not timely, and the decision of the representative remains in effect. The claimant is not considered a covered individual pursuant to PL 116-136 Section 2102(a)3. The claimant is not unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable or unavailable to work because of one of the enumerated reasons listed in PL 116-136 Section 2102 a(3)(A)(ii).



Beth A. Scheetz
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April 15, 2021
Decision Dated and Mailed

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